NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL EDITION OF THACK-ERAY-HIS TROUBLES WITH "BARRY LYNDON"-PRINCETON STORIES-A DANTE BOOK FOR CHILDREN.

Mrs. Ritchie has reached the fourth volume in the new "Biographical Edition" of Thackeray, published by the Harpers, and gives us within its handsome covers "The Memoirs of Barry Lyndon," "The Fitz-Boodle Papers," Wives," "Catherine: A Story," and "The Second Funeral of Napoleon." The introduction to this volume contains more interesting perconalia, the greater part of which is new. Even the old story which is included—the one relating to that egregious young Irishman, Briggs, who wished to thrash the novelist and for that purpose took a room across the way-is elucidated a little further than in the earlier version. The Catherine Hayes of "Catherine" was a real person, and a well-known Irish murderess. When Thackeray's story appeared many impressionable Irishmen suspected that it "was a deliberate attempt to ruin Miss Catherine Hayes," a popular in Ireland. Briggs, it seems, brooded over the supposed wrong, and it was his loyalty to the fame of the singer that drove him to contemplate reprisals upon Thackeray.

When Thackeray wrote "The Great Hoggarty Diamond," it was rejected by the Blackwoods. "They refused the best story I ever wrote," he afterward said. The note is authoritative, but there be some who would prefer to regard "Barry Lyndon" as his most brilliant work, and it is surprising to learn from the quotations which Mrs. Ritchie gives from her father's diary that he wrote the book with difficulty, and was not, on the whole, much pleased with it. "You needn't read 'Barry Lyndon,' you won't like it," he said to his daughter when she was a girl She adds, sagaciously, "indeed it is scarcely a book to like," but then she goes on to describe It as a book "to admire and to wonder at for its consummate power and mastery." words exactly characterize this masterplece. Thackeray never produced a more homogeneous, more closely knit book than "Barry Lyndon." The vitality of the work is tremendous, never slackening, but preserving flawlessly all the airs and colors of actual life. Yet Thackeray wrote of it as follows: "In these days got through the fag end of chapter IV. of 'Barry Lyndon' with a great deal of dulness, unwillingness and labour. . . . Passed the whole of . . reading for 'Barry Lyndon,' these days . and writing, with extreme difficulty, a sheet. At home all day drawing and dawdling

with 'B. L.' lying like a nightmare on my mind Wrote 'Barry' but slowly and with great Finished 'Barry' after great throes late at night." Thackeray went travelling with the book "hanging round his neck," yet it remains one of the most spontaneous things in English literature, a book without the smallest trace of effort. Mrs. Ritchie notes, by the way, that the story of Barry Lyndon's marriage was evidently taken from more or less historical sources. "The family of Bowes dates from the Conquest, and we read that one of the ladies Strathmore was the sole heiress of this wealthy line. She was left a widow before she was thirty, and had many suitors, for she was charming as well as rich. This unfortunate lady was bullied into a marriage with a brutal adventurer, from whom she finally escaped by flight, barely saving her life. The story of her eldest son, who disappeared, and only came back after many years, is not less true. My father had a friend at Paris in those days, a Mr. Bowes, who may have first told him this history, of which the details are almost incredias quoted from the papers of the time."

There is a pleasant picture of Thackeray at work, with his wife and daughter interrupting him. "Almost the first time I can remember my parents," says Mrs. Ritchie, "was at home in Great Coram-st. on one occasion, when my mother took me upon her back, as she had a way of doing, and, after hesitating for a moment at the door, carried me into a little ground floor room, where some one sat bending over a desk. This some one lifted up his head and looked round at the people leaning over his Again he is shown picking up his little daughter from the midst of herdancing with other children before the organ of an itinerant grinder; and once, too, on the way to Paris, when the child insisted upon crying after he warned her that she would be punished if she kept it up, he put out their lantern and refused to light it in spite of her tears. They are all trivial details, but they appeal to the lover of Thackeray. Fitz Gerald, "dear old Fitz," figures in this introduction, as in its predecessors. "I have almost left off going to operas and theatres, and come home early, when Fitz Gerald and I have a pipe together, and so go quietly to bed. It is delightful to have him in the house, but I'm afraid his society makes me idle, we sit and talk too much about books and pictures and smoke too many cigars" One of Fitz Gerald's letters is printed. It is a precious

Not Princeton men alone will linger with appreciation over Mr. James W. Alexander's little book, "Princeton-Old and New: Recollections of Undergraduate Life" (Charles Scribner's Sons). Besides giving a useful sketch of the University, a sketch admirably supplemented by pictures presenting the aspect of its buildings and grounds to-day, the author tells amusing stories of his own experiences. We quote a

The mode of life was simpler in those days than now, but the same humor which still makes collegians so comic effervesced fifty years ago. When, for example, William Pennington, son of a former Governor of New-Jersey, roomed next door to Senter Tutor Topping, it was the custom for each man to hang on the outside knob of his door the bag containing his soiled clothes for the laundry. Pennington stuffed his own shirts one day in Tutor Topping's bag, and waited for the day when the clean linen was returned and laid out on Topping's bed. Then, knowing that two of the younger tutors were in Topping's room, Pennington knocked at his door. On entering he put on an embarrassed air, as if hesitating to speak in the presence of the other tutors. Topping in a lofty way sold: "These gentlemen are my friends; I have no secrets from them; say what you wish." Pennington still hemmed and hawed, but, again urged to speak, blurted out: "It is not my fault, Mr. Topping; I did not want to say anything about it now; but, as you insist, I must ask you please to return the shirts I lent you, as I am in need of them." Topping's rage and horror at being thus addressed before the younger tutors, who looked up to him as a "Magnus Apollo," may be Imagined. He began The mode of life was simpler in those days than now, but the same humor which still rage and horror at being thus addressed before the younger tutors, who looked up to him as a "Magnus Apollo," may be imagined. He began to upbraid Pennington, who interrupted him by saying: "It's of no use, Mr. Topping, trying to deny the fact. I see the shirts there on the bed with your own things!" The tutors stood aghast, but Pennington stepped to the bed and picked out his own shirts marked with his

Mr. Norley Chester, in the preface to his expresses the hope that by detaching from the poet's life and work "such incidents and scenes as can be presented in a form suitable and attractive to young people," and by "bringing out those spiritual truths underlying Dante's great poem which may readily be understood by children," he may create an interest among the young in that sublime production which may later lead to a closer acquaintance with it. To all of which we venture to oppose the judgment that Mr. Chester's work is so much work thrown away. At the most, he may touch the imagination of his little readers by placing before them some of the more fantastic things in Dante. The children will think they are reading a book of fairy tales. But the "underlying spiritual truths" must wait. The children can only be bored by them. Dante, in short, is the last poet in the world to be drawn upon for their amusement. They cannot grasp the mean-

WAR CALENDAR.

Feb'ry. 15 MAINE BLOWN UP. 17 Court of Inquiry appointed. 21 Inquiry begun.

March. 7 Fifty-million-dollar oill for National defence introduced in House.

8 Bill passed by House.

9 Bill passed by Senate.

19 Oregon leaves San Francisco for Cuba.

28 Maine inquiry report sent to Congress.

April.... 5 CONSUL-GENERAL LEE RECALLED.
10 Consul-General Lee feaves Cuba.
11 President McKinley asks authority to intervene in Cuba.
13 Congress passes intervention resolutions.
20 ULTIMATUM SENT TO SPAIN.
21 Spain sends passports to Minister Woodford.

22 PROCLAMATION OF CUBAN BLOCK-

ADE.
First prize captured by the Nashville
THE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR 125,000
VOLUNTEERS. 25 State of war declared to have existed since the 21st. 26 Great Britain and staly proclaim neu-

27 Admiral Sampson bombards Matanzas. 28 Commodore Dewey's fleet sails from Hong Kong for Manila.

Hong Kong for Manila.

May.... 1 COMMODORE DEWEY SINKS THE SPANISH FLEET AT MANILA.

11 First American blood shed at Clenfuegos and Cardenas.
Dewey made a Rear-Admiral.
General Merritt selected to lead expedition to Philippines.

12 Admiral Sampson bombards San Juan. Spanish fleet reaches Martirique.
19 Cervera's squadron reaches Santiage.
22 Charleston sails for Manila.
24 Oregon reported near Key West.
25 Second call for vounteers.
First Manila expedition starts.

51 Forts at the entrance of Santiago Harbor bombarded.

2 MERRIMAC SUNK AT SANTIAGO.

7 Colmanera bombarded.
10 Marines land near Guantanamo.
11 Four Americans killed near Guantanamo in stet land fight of the war.
14 GENERAL SHAFTER'S ARMY SAILS FROM TAMPA.
15 Camara's feet sails from Cadiz.
20 Shafter's army strives off Santiago.
22 Shafter's army lands at Rajouiri.
24 FIGHT OF THE ROUGH RIDERS AT I.A QUASINA.
27 Decision to send fleet to Spain announced.
30 First expedition reaches Manila.

30 First expedition reaches Manila.

July.... 1 SPANISH OUTWORKS AT SANTIAGO
CARRIED BY ASSAULT.
WAR Revenue law goes into effect.
3 CERVERA'S FLEET DESTROYED.
5 Campra enters Succ Canal.
6 Hobson and his associates exchanged. S Camara starts back.

14 SANTIAGO SURRENDERS.

17 Stars and Stripes raised at Santiago.

presented. Downright fairy tales are more the point in the hands of a youngster.

The Appletons publish in a uniform edition of five well-made volumes the stories by Mr. Gilbert Parker which have previously appeared with their imprint. It is a comely set of books. and a reasonable tribute to the talent of the novelist. He is a capable though not a brilliant writer. He has romance and a certain tinge of originality, for which we forgive him the rather stiff gait of his stories. They need a little more fire, a little more "go," to be quite captivating. This edition includes "The Trail of the Sword," "The Seats of the Mighty," "The Translation of a Savage," "Mrs. Falchion" and The Trespasser.

From James Pott & Co. we have received an illustrated "Narrative of Events Connected with the Bicentennial Celebration of Trinity Church, New-York, in May, MDCCCXCVIL" A good full-page portrait of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the rector of Trinity, appears opposite the title-page, and scattered through the volume are pictures relating to the event. The history and proportion of the total cost of any first-class of Old Trinity is closely bound up with the history of the metropolis, and this sumptuous chronicle of its two hundredth birthday celebration, including as it does also a very complete history of the parish from the beginning. will be valued by students of American institu-

EXPLOITS OF THE DIXIE.

Key West, Fla., July 19.-The Maryland Naval Reserves on the gunboat Dixle, under Commander Davis, are doing lively skirmish work on the south cost of Cuba chasing gunboats, de- the number of chimpartments and of communications stroying blockhouses and capturing prizes.

The Dixie left the main body of the fleet about June 20 and took a blockading station between Cape Cruz and the Isle of Pines. The first thing chair. He seemed pleased, smiled at us, but she did was to destroy a blockhouse at the tially in the operation of these various devices by mouth of the San Juan River. This was done by hydraulic power, controlled, usually, by an operance. The same day she drew in to inflict a like punishment on another blockhouse at the foot ing doors, all in the engine and boiler compart of the Guanayara River. As she approached a dozen or more Spaniards were seen to run into

the two destroyed blockhouses had long prevented communication between the insurgents on the opposite sides of Trinidad.

The Dixie then proceeded to Casilda, the seaport for Trinidad, where she encountered two Spanish gunboats. One was the Fernando el Catolico, said to have been a new boat in the last war, but now apparently carrying only one gun. The enemy made frantic efforts to reach the Dixie with this, but came no nearer than half a mile. Finally the Dixle put a shell straight at the solitary gun and sent it skyward. This was done at a range of 4,800 yards while the Fernando el Catolico lay at her mooring, necessitating firing across the Casilda harbor and a point of land. In addition to dismounting the gun, the upper works of the Spaniard were

The other gunboat was not identified. She, too, fired at the Dixle, but fell short by four hundred yards. A few 6-inch shells, though they did not reach her, served as sufficient, warning to silence her.

Incidentally the Dixle also routed a body of Spanish cavalry at San Juan de Cuba a day or two before the Florida and Fanita expeditions attempted a landing there. A few days later she captured the Three Bells and the Pilgrim, prize schooners brought here yesterday after a

WATCHING FOR A BLOCKADE RUNNER. Washington, July 19.-The Navy Department is keeping a sharp lookout for a Spanish vessel, laden with food supplies, that cleared yesterday from Vera Cruz, Mexico. It is believed to be des-tined for Havana, if the ship can pass the block-ading ficet. News of her departure has been sent to Commodors Howell, who is in charge of the blockade fleet off Havana.

SUICIDE IN THE PARK.

A well-dressed man about twenty-four years old and Seventy-ninth-st., last night, and died three minutes after he was discovered by Policeman Cooney. Cooney first saw the man staggering along the path. He inquired what the trouble was, and the man said he had taken acid. Cooney at once called for assistance, and Policeman Guidera came to his aid. The youth struggled to get away, but was led to a bench. The policemen tried to get him to tell who he was and why he had taken the acid, but he declined, saying: "I'm not going

to die. This acid has no effect."

Three minutes later he was dead. The body was taken to the Arsenal and then to the Morgue. The man was five feet eight inches tail, slender, of light complexion, and dark brown hair and smooth face. He wore striped trousers, a brown derty hat, a black diagonal coat and a striped neglige shirt. He had a plain gold ring with the initials "M. E. B." Written on a slip of paper was the name, "Miss Millie Birkman, Care of Browning, King & Co., No. 465 Broome-st." Tattooed on his right wrist was a sallor and anchor, and on the left arm the coat-of-arms of the city of New-York.

THE FRIEDRICH DER GROSSE SIGHTED. The steamer Friedrich der Grosse, Captain Eickel. which satied from Bremen on July 3, and South-ampton II, with merchandise and passengers to Oelrichs & Co., was sighted south of Fire Island at 10:30 o'clock last evening.

THE CRUISER CHICAGO.

IMPROVEMENTS ON HER MAY BE FIN-ISHED IN A MONTH.

WHEN COMPLETED SHE WILL BE ONE OF THE MOST FORMIDABLE PROTECTED CRUISERS AFLOAT-ONE OF ROACH'S SHIPS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 19.-The splendid cruiser Chiago, rejuvenated after two years' absence from tive naval service, is almost ready to be put into commission at New-York, and perhaps within a month Captain Philip H Cooper, now commandant of the Naval Academy, will take her to sea.

ally after her appearance, including the substitution of a single military mast for her former useless the already formidable force of protected cruisers with which type of vessel alone Admiral Dewey, in his annihilation of the Spanish fleet at Manila Bay. surpassed the deeds of Nelson at the Battle of the Nile. If Spain, in the hopeless attempt to vindicate o-called "honor," shall decide to prolong the existing war, the new Chicago may yet have an opportunity to join in that fire, merciless in its turacy and rapidity, which American guns have poured out like a flood, and before which Spanish fortresses have crumbled and Spanish squadrons have been sunk or beached.

The cruiser was built under an appropriation passed in 1883, proposals being invited in May of that year for this vessel, with the Boston, the Atlanta and the Dolphin. The late John Roach, of Thester, Penn,, was the lawest bidder for all there ships, and contracts for the work were entered into with him on August 1, 1883. The principal data of the Chicago, as originally constructed, were:

Length between perpendiculars, 315 feet; length on water line, 25 feet, length over all, 234 feet 4 inches; breadth, extreme, 48 feet 25 inches; draught of water at load-line, mean, 19 feet; displacement, 4,500 tons; indicated horse-power, 5,000; main buttery, four 8-inch, eight 6-inch and two 5-inch breechloading ciffes; sea speed. 14 knots; capacity f coal bunkers, 940 tons; bark rig, hull of mild steel, unsheathed; contract price for hull, ma-chinery and fittings, exclusive of mast, spars, rig-

HER ARMAMENT GREATLY STRENGTHENED The Eureau of Ordnance has given to the new Chicago a notable increase in her powers of of-

fence. While the four 8-inch guns of the old design have been retained, the eight 6-inch and two -inch have been replaced by fourteen 5-inch rapidfire rifles-a much stronger and more homogeneous battery. She carries also, in the secondary bat-tery, seven 6-pounder Hotchkiss guns, one 3-incheld gun, two 1-pounder automatic guns and two d-millimetre Colt machine-guns. The rig of the cruiser has been changed, the masts having been removed and a military top substituted. Originally there was a protective deck over the bollers and engines only, which gave no defence against a quartering or raking shot. In the alterations have been made this deck has been ex tended from stem to stern, covering fully the

A novel and seemingly most important feature introduced in the Chicago is a partial installation of waterlight bulkhead doors on the "long-arm" system, invented by William B. Cowles, a graduate f Annapolis and a former member of the Engineer Corps of the Navy. The object of this sysem is, in brief, to secure bulkhead doors which will open and close again tightly under a head of water, which will close tightly through a doorway oal, and which are actuated by a single who, from his station, can move any vice in the system. The importance of safety in is respect is obvious when it is considered that

hip is spent in securing buoyancy, in accident, by ight and cost of the ship are thus increased largely, modern practice approves the expenditure, through these bulkheads must be not only tigh when closed, but capable of instant closure, in almost any contingency, to prevent at critical times the impairment of the cellular subdivision of the

MERITS OF THE "LONG ARM" SYSTEM. The importance of this matter, especially in warbetween them in any vessel of large size. Thus, in the battle-ship Indiana there are 272 water-tight and 24 valves for ventilating draining, and flood ing the hull. The "long arm" system consists essention in the Chicago consists of eleven vertical slid-

dozen or more Spaniards were seen to run into the blockhouse, apparently with the intention of firing upon her. The Dixle pumped two or three 6-inch shells at them and struck them fairly, and the blockhouse was a wreck.

The Dixle lay off watching the smoks curl lazily from the ruins, but no Spaniards emerged. At this point three Cubans were taken aboard; they informed Commander Davis that his guns had done better service than he had thought, as had done better service than he had thought, as had done better service than he had thought, as had done better service than he had thought, as had done better service than he had thought, as had done better service than he had thought, as had done better service than he had thought, as had long left in these engines were successful, English marine. leading Brilish engineering journal declared, that if these engines were successful, English marine engineers might as well close the books and begin anew the study of their profession. Despite this somewhat premature verdict, these engines, built in 1853, are only being relieved in 1858, and in the interval they have driven the Chicago, at good speed, through many a knot of blue water.

The new propelling machinery was designed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and is similar to that of the Newark, the fluershy of Commodore Watson's squadron. It consists of two sers of triple expansion, direct-acting, horizontal engines of 40-inch stroke, with cylinder diameters of 204, 264, and 5 inches. There are four single-ended cylindrical bollers, which will furnish steam for cruising at moderate speed, and six Bracock and Wilcox tubulous bollers, which will give the additional power required when the ship is to be additional engines was about 5,000, which gave a speed of about fifteer knots on the trial trip. Their weight, with all appurtenances, was about 1950 tons. The marked advances which have been made are shown by the same data with regard to the new engines. Although they weigh about 136 tons less, their horse power is 5,000, which give responding speed, estimated from the performance of the cruleer Philadelphia, a somewhat similar ship—of about nineteen knots. The Navy Department is in this to be congratulated on the able work of its staff of designers.

A NOVEL WAY TO SECURE DRAUGHT.

Appliances for forced draught, on the closed fireif these engines were successful, English marine

Appliances for forced draught, on the closed fireroom system, are fitted in the vessel. A strong natural draught, however, is produced by the smokepipes, which are unusually high, being over so feet from the lowest grate to the top of the pipes. For the introduction of these tall pipes in naval vessels maritime nations are indebted to the present Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy, who fitted them, in the first instance, in the armored cruiser Brooklyn. In answer to objections which cruiser Brooklyn. In answer to objections which were advanced he showed that the high pipe gave increased speed without injury to any mechanism; that it gave an increase in life to the bother due to the absolute of forced draught, that there was an increase in the economy of combustion through its use owing to the smaller number of boilers employed and the more energetic combination of the exygen of the air with the fuel; and, finally, that there is a saving in repairs to the blowing engines and in the labor of operating them, since the high pipe gave an increased combustion equivalent usually to about one-half inch water pressure, without running the blowers. Although the high pipe gave an increased ship in the growing the processing the Brooklyr's day. The battle-ship lowa has them, the commanding officers of other United States battle-ships have requested that the pipes of their vessels be given increased height, and those of the cruiser Chechmail have been lengthened about ten feet. It is to be noted, in this connection, that the Procedity, with her tall pipes, was the only vessel of Sampson's squadron which could keep pace with the Spanish cruiser Cristolal Colon in her desperate dash from Santiago to the open sea.

Chicago has every modern appliance of the war vessel which will conduce to the attainment of speed, economy, and the comfort of her crew, embracing independent air and circulating tilling plant, an electric lighting system, venti-

lating machinery, etc. The work of her renovation lingered as a "stand by job," in nawy yard
parlance, until the outbreak of hostilities, when
it was pushed with such energy that the cruiser
may yet take in the war with Spain.

The name of the Chicago, with those of her
smaller sisters, the Boston, Atlanta and Dolphin,
recalls a tragedy in the history of the new Navy of
the United States. Their builder was the late John
Roach, whose name is imperishably connected with
the early triumphs of American shiphuilding in
iron and steel. His contracts for these vessels,
made under a Republican Administration, were annulled by a succeeding Democratic Administration
under an opinion from the Attorney-General as to
the Dolphin, the gist of which was that Roach was

bound to furnish in that vessel a certain speed, and at the same time to comply with drawings which he neither furnished nor controlled. The promular tion of this opinion, on July 12, 1855, impaire and destroyed John Roach's credit, and inflicted of him such financial embarrassment that he became the complete the cruisers Atlanta, Bosto and destroyed John Roach's credit, and inflicted on him such financial embarrassment that he became unable to complete the cruisers Atlanta, Boston and Chicago, Hounded for partisan purposes, John Roach, who deserved well of his country, was broken in heart and fortune and went to an untimely grave. His ships, which were criticised so bitterly and so unfairly, have since then served the Nation on many seas. The Boston, practically unchanged, sailed into Manila Bay with Dewey's squadron; the Dolphin, falsely condemned as "structurally weak," has done yeoman service on the coast of Cuba, and the Chicago, whose hull is still as it left the hands of Roach, may yet make a gallant figure in the closing actions of the war.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SANTIAGO

With her armament and machinery made equal those of any ship of her class aftest on the ean, and other important changes which materi-

INSUFFICIENT PREPARATION BY ENGINEERS ATONED FOR BY SPLENDID HERO

El Paso, near Santiago de Cuba, July 8-Of me great fights it is probably true that the nearer you are to the extreme front the less general conception you can gain for the time of what is going on formation of the ground on which the battle of San Juan took place peculiarly illustrates this fact. The enemy, behind masked breastworks on the eastern verge of the plateau, could be locate the sound of his volleys. Even from the mit of the hill at the left centre, on which Grimes's battery was posted and which afforded a fine general view of the whole field from the extreme left to the "stone fort" dominating Caney, it was not easy to discern clearly more than a small po-

The Americans as they advanced to the attack vere completely shut in for half of the distance westward of the San Juan River by the tangled brush, which, however, was peopled by bushwhack ers, whose fire was constant and deadly of the regiments the majority of the casualties took place here, before they had emerged from who Some of the volunteers, it is reported, showed the greatest re luctance to leave this fancted shelter, which was really so dangerous to them.

THEY LAY DOWN IN THE ROAD.

A certain regiment, which will not be name: intil the official reports of the battle are accessible lay down in the road leading through the timber when ordered. Officers of other regiments were heard to upbraid these soldiers and to ask them to act like men. If their own officers had thus spoken to them it is not to be doubted that they If their own officers had thus the advance was stopped. Then two regiments of Regulars pressed forward over the prostrate forms touching ground for yards at a time. It is his justice to say that the regiment which had lain so obstinately in the road afterward, through at least difficult position in its front. It is probable that the misapprehension of orders on the part of its

One thing is certain, that the enthusiasm of the men and officers was such that, once started, th advance could not have been checked even by orders from the Major-General until they had driven the enemy from the crest of the opposing ridge. Un stinted credit is due to their arder in attack and to their subsequent steadiness in defence of that which they had gained.

LAWTON'S STEADY FIRE.

Between five and six miles to the northeastware the firing of Lawton's artillery could be marks almost as distinctly as the gyrations of a crack pitcher by the grandstand spectators of a basebal what seemed to be many seconds would tick away before the dull round detonation reached the estimative through the glass, around the base of the of the stone fort above it, great masses of dirt and dust were seen to rise, showing that the she steady pop, pop of Lawton's riffes, answered by the Spaniards at longer and longer intervals, was cheering, because it proved the coolness and deliberation of our marksmen and it indicated an un compromising onward movement.

The firing continued heavier on the right throughout the whole of the first day than it was on the that position and defensive works were the chief rellance of the enemy.

The reason for the Spanish indifference to our position and also for the feeble resistance which they made to our advance near Sevilla is no longer far to seek. They had chosen the decisive battle-Their confidence in the strength of the San Juan position was entirely justified. In the first place, the natural conformation of the country could hardly be more favorable to a defensive cam-paign. The greater part of it is densely covered with young timber undergrowth, interlaced with thorny vines or studded with natural abatis of cacti, palmettos and brambles. The roads were originally little more than blind trails, every one of which afforded a hundred opportunities for am

REGIMENTS MIXED UP.

What an undertaking it was to deploy a line of battle at right angles to one of these paths will perhaps be imagined. On Friday, July 1, in moving through the timber toward San Juan ridge, some owing to the utter impossibility of moving straight tain Charles Morton, commanding a battalion of the 3d Cavairy, when he finally approached the open space across which the dash was made for surrounded by men of two or three different regiments, mostly, however, of his own. He did no hesitate. It was not a moment for hesitation Mauser builets and shrappel were singing this and fast through the air, and men were falling of every side. Morton put all the men near him int line, and when Major Wessels, commanding the 3d, gave the order to charge, he led them forward Jackson, and quickly took the most advanced position on the right, driving the Spaniards from hactenda which he found there back upon a battery of theirs down under the walls of Sar oan barracks. He held this position against su perior odds for a long time before relief was sent him. Had he waited to separate his men from those of other regiments who had become mixed up with them in the scramble through the brush this movement might have been far less success-

SPANISH ENGINEERING SKILL

ish line of defence showed the highest order of en officers who have examined it. The utmost advantage was taken of the conformation of the ground, and each fortified point or angle com-manded some other one. In many places, on gain ing a piece of intrenchment, our troops found themselves under a cross-fire from other portions of the original line. And even in the position which truce we were largely exposed to a possible oblique and in places even an enfliading fire from Spanish batteries on our left. To offset this, however

Spanish lines of defence, the slipshod and ignorant manner in which certain portions of our intrenchments have been constructed would cause the veriest cadet to smile in derision. One regiment, for instance, dug its trench so far below the brow of the hill that no aim could be taken at the enemy until he should be right upon the position. The truth is that before and while our army was in-trenching itself no officer of the Engineer Corps was on the ground charged with the duty of directing the work. Luckily, many of the officers of the line are sufficiently able in the mathematics of defence to cause their men to construct fairly re

ADVANCE IN THE NEW BONDS.

The new 3 per cent war loan bonds not yet Street firm of bankers offered 102% for them and from the amount of the rejected bids that a pro-rata share of 20 per cent would go to the bidders for \$5,000 amounts. But the careful investigation of many of those thought to be contrary to the provisions of the letter requesting bids, it was said, shows that they are all right. The latest ad-

New Dublication.

PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

Summer Number, Now Ready, Contains: after Hugo Van der Goes. Frontispiece,

LESSONS OF THE PRESENT WAR,

Vice-Admiral P. H. Colomb THE SPANIARDS David Hanay

OUT OF THE FULNESS OF THE HEART THE MOUTH SPEAKETH E Nesbit With Wastrations by Arthur H. Buckland,

A SCCIAL ANOMALY. S. Frances Harrison With illustrations by A. H. J. Saimon. BHITISH ARMY TYPES: XV. General H. R. H. the Disks of Connaucht, K. G. Drawn from Life by Arthur Jule Goodman.

A COTSWOLD VILLAGE. J. Acthur Gibbs Illustrated from photographs by Colonel Mordaunt.

BECCENT AMERICAN VEILES.

RECENT AMERICAN VERSE.

Illustrated with portraits of the poets. ... A. Boyd Scot OST IN SUMMER don Browne

With illustrations by Gordon Browne.
THE HEART OF MODERN LAPLAND. C. Herbert Natl
Illustrated from photographs. THE SHIP HER STORY Part II ... Clark Russell With Blustrations by J. C. Seppings Wright. ... Mackenzie Bell AFTER SUBSET OFF PAULAC Armand Day

CHANTILIAY

Discreted from photographs and prints Oswald Barron A MOUTHFUL OF HUSKS. Arthur L. Salmon IN THE GOLDEN WOOD? OLD KENSINGTON PALACE WIND VANE Marquess of Lorne, K. T., M. P. With illustrations by Edgar Wilson.

THE SILVER SKULL. Part I. Chapters I-III. With Illustrations by G. Grenville Manton. THE OLD HOUSE OF HUNTERCOMES AND ITS GARDEN HOLE HOLE ed from photographs. N THE RIVER rul-page plate. MES. OMADE S TOTEM. George Leatherdale With illustrations by L. Raven Hell.

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FROM A CORNISH WINDOW A T Quiller Couch

hes yesterday were that the bids of \$500 or less puld exceed \$100.000,000, while those between \$500 if \$5.000 anyrregate nearly \$100.000.00 more. This li leave nothing to be divided among those to sought \$5.000 lots of whom there were shoutely thousand. It is believed that the greater operation of the bonds will go to the banks operation.

ANNOUNCED TO THE MEMBERS.

Owing to the recent Government decision settling a disputed question in regard to the use of revenue stamps, the following notice was issued by George W. Ely, secretary of the Stock Exchange, to the

The following ruling was this day made by the committee on Securities, and applies to all de-The following ruling was this day made by obommittee on Securities, and applies to all deleveries made on and after this date:
"Assignments and powers of attorney of power,
of substitution, whether detached, or indorses
from certificates of stock, and bearing date July 1:
SS, or subsequent thereto, must carry a twenty
tweetent revenue stamp for each of such instru-

TAMPA TROOPS TO BE MOVED.

ORDER SAID TO HAVE RESULTED FROM RE-PORTS OF BAD SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Tampa, Fla., July 19 (Special).-To-day has been one of excitement in Tampa. The little city that has grown so marvellously both in size and promtience as a result of war received a severe shock the troops to Fernandina, save the heavy artil be held for embarkation purposes. So many orders have been issued of late by the War Department nly to be countermanded, that no surprise or fear was entertained, but bright and early this morning General Coppinger stamped the news with an official order that left no loop-hole for miscon-

Preparations are now under way in all the regments with a view of clearing out the entire body f troops by Thursday morning. The 32d Michigan will leave to-night, followed by the 69th New-York and other regiments as fast as transportation be comes available.

The sudden move is attributable to a report made to the President and Secretary of War, condemn ing the sanitary condition of the different encamp-These have become stagnant with garbage. is especially the case with the volunteer regiments which have not inforced the military rules in their respective camps. Typhoid fever is increasing in the hospitals, but the city and State Boards of Health say, and they are corroborated by Army surgeons, that this particular disease exists only in the Army.

Health say, and they britished disease exists only in the Army.

It is said that General Coppinger strongly advocated the mountains of North Carolina or Georgia, heyond the yellow fever lines. So did Congression Holl, of lowa, who is here in the interest of the Government, but the reply name direct from the President, enforcing the previous order to proceed to Pernandina. So all arrangements are being hurriedly made for prompt departure.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Oswell has been appointed surgeon of the 6th New-York Volunteers, relieving Major Ramsay, whose resignation was demanded by the War Department, Martin Crimmins, son of John D. Crimmins, was raised from private in the Rough Riders to a second fleutenancy in the 6th New-York but will i nail probability be transferred as orderly to General Coppinger, which position he has filled for the last two weeks.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM WARNED.

STRONG LANGUAGE USED AT A CHURCH MEET-

The Emperor William's ears might have burned last night. There was a largely attended German song festival in the People's Church, at No. 235 East Sixty-first-st., and the way some of the oramake his auricular organs smart

The Rev. Elmer A. Dent is the paster of the church. A large number of his people are Ger-mans and intensely loyal to their adopted land, and they look with displeasure upon the efforts of the Katser to meddle in American affairs at Manila. To give them an opportunity of expressing their loyalty, and incidentally of telling the Emperor to keep his hands off, the meeting was held. T. W. Radeliffe, of the Metropolitan Temple, opened it with a Mrs. M. E. MEAD. Principal. "Heliside. Norwalk, ces. hands off, the meeting was held. T. W. Radeliffe, of the Metropolitan Temple, opened it with a patriotic address. He deplored the actions of the Kaiser, and expressed regret that Bismarck was not at the helm of the German ship of state.

at the helm of the German ship of state.

"If he were," said the speaker, warmly, "there would have been no Irene incident. I want to say, however, that I will place every dollar of my money on the loyalty of the German-Americans to their adopted country. If the bumptious young Kaiser thinks there are any Germans in this country who induste his conduct, let him be undeceived. If there was a war with the fatherland to-morrow, 29 per cent of the German-Americans would fight to the death under the folds of the Stars and Stripes. (Great applause.)

"I believe the Emperor represents only himself," continued the speaker. "In the letters we get from home repeatedly there is only love and affection expressed for this great Republic, the country that has been so kind to us ali."

Mr. and Mrs. Kerr stirred the large audience with several patriotic German and American songs. Dr. E. Nice played a violin solo which was a variation of "Home. Sweet Home," and other songs were sung. Each chorus was strong, and the depth of feeling of the Germans present and their complete determination to stand by the Stars and Stripes was plainly shown.

WHY THE SPANIARDS CAN'T SHOOT. Key West letter to Toronto Mail.

Key West letter to Toronto Math.

'From my house in Santlago, overlooking thatbor whore Cervera's fleet is now bottled upsaid be. 'I had but to lift my eyes to see any direct himself, and but to lift my eyes to see any direct himself, and the ships New base did I see a drill or firing tractice, or an thing of that kind, in my flee years on the islar. There were plenty of blank shots fired on king and queens' birthdays and saints' days, but no once was there any real firing at largets. To she you the difference, when wat broke out I was of dered out of Santlago, I went to Port Anton Jamaica, for six weeks. While there a big little man-of-war cares into port. Early next morn! I was awake, if ny the sound of firing. Jack T was hard at it. They had serve king of a metal bull's-eye, which rang whenever the bullet hit and nine times out of ten it did. Later in the daboat came ashore with a firing party who prised there for the whole afternoon. Early rate ing, too, you could see them drilling away on the strength of the same of the my drilling away on the same ashore. a boat came ashore with a firing party, who practised there for the whole afternoon. Early morning, too, you could see them drilling away on the decks. I remember at the time contrasting the difference between British and Spanish methods. No, the Spaniards can't shoot, they can't even march. I used to see them in Santiago there, straggling up the narrow street, some carrying their guns across the shoulder, others trailing them by their sides, no man keeping step with the other. But they'll fight, for they are not cowards.

They are used to the Cuban way of fighting, though, One time, at the beginning of the war, the Cubans fixed a line of explosives, which went off when the Spanish soldiers crossed it, and from that day you couldn't pay a Spaniard to follow a Cuban when he runs, and the Cuban always runs. He fights guerilla fashion, but never in a stand-up, face-to-face battle. The Spaniards used to cry. 'Come on, then'. You won't? Well, run, now, run', but they wouldn't follow. I told one of the Spanish officers that when they met the Yankees it would be a different matter, and I assure you he was much surprised. He seemed to think that our boys would run like the Cubans. He's learning different over there in Santiago to-day,'' said the Consul, wagging his head seaward.

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